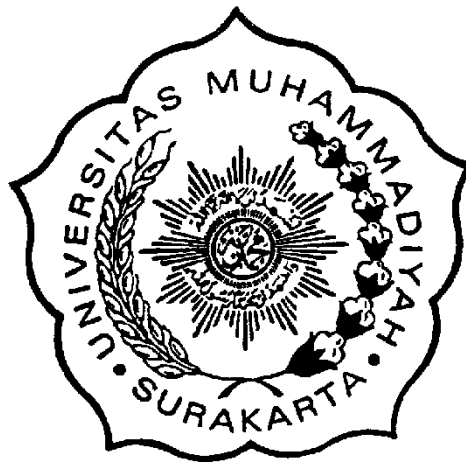


PUBLICATION PAPER

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVE PHRASE IN A TEXTBOOK
INSIDE THE KINGDOM BY CARMEN BIN LADIN AND ITS
TRANSLATION INTO *KISAH HIDUPKU DI ARAB SAUDI***



Publication Paper

by

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APPROVAL

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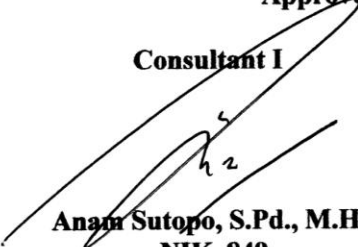
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ABSTRACT

This study examines a translation analysis of adjective phrase in Inside the Kingdom into Kisah Hidupku di Arab Saudi. It used a descriptive-qualitative, i.e., describing the accuracy (equivalency), readability (clearness), and naturalness (acceptability) of the adjective phrase translation. The data source is a text entitled Inside the Kingdom by Carmen Bin Ladin published by Warner Books in New York, and its translation text entitled Kisah Hidupku di Arab Saudi by M. Yusdi, published by Pustaka Alvabet in Jakarta. The data are all the sentences which contained the adjective phrases. The technique of data collecting is a content analysis, i.e., the researcher read the texts (original and target) and write all the sentences that contained the adjective phrases. In a validity data, the research uses a data triangulation. The findings of the research show that from the total 86 data, first, there are 65 data or 75, 58% which belong to accurate and there 21 data or 24,42% which belong to inaccurate. Second, there are 71 data or 82, 56% which belong to clear and 15 data or 17, 44% belong to unclear. And third, there are 79 data or 91, 86% which belong to natural and 7 data or 8, 14% belong to unnatural.

Keywords: *translation, accuracy, clearness, naturalness*

1. Introduction

Translation involves a process of transferring a meaning or message from one source text (SL) into another text or target language (TL). Translation can be defined as a process of replacing a meaning of SL into TL. The two definitions are very easy to understand; however, it is actually a very difficult activity because a translation must be able to produce a good translation that must meet three criteria: *accuracy*, *clearness*, as well as *naturalness*. The term *accuracy* means that a translation must be able to find a meaning or message compatible to an original text; *clearness* means

his or her translation work is easy to understand; and *naturalness* refers to grammatical rules in the receptor language (Larson 1989: 532). To produce a good translation, therefore, a translator must be able to transfer a writer's thought or idea from SL or TL, particularly a written language. For achieving this, he or she must be fluent in both TL and SL, at least, literate in subject matter of the texts, and understand a translation. In translating a textbook, similarly, a translator must be also able to produce a good translation that is equivalent to its original text, easy to understand (or easily readable), and acceptable in the receptor language. In other words, he or she must be able to meet the following criteria: equivalency, readability, and acceptability.

As one of the translation works, a textbook entitled *Inside the Kingdom* by Carmen bin Ladin translated into *Kisah Hidupku di Arab Saudi* by M. Yusdi is reasonable to examine because it has been read by many people and contains very meaningful Arabic-cultural values for them. Thus, the content of the textbook reflects the Arabian daily life. To help Indonesian people who are not fluent in English, the translator translated this English work into Indonesian so that they can easily understand its message or meaning in Indonesian. In relation with the translation, a researcher will examine the textbook translation, particularly English adjective phrases translated into Indonesian ones, because the English grammatical structure of adjective phrase is tendentiously different from the Indonesian one.

The translator should understand the difference between the English grammatical structure and Indonesian one. In general, the structure of an English adjective phrase is a modifier plus head; whereas, that of an Indonesian one is a head plus modifier. Without this knowledge, his or her translation may not be acceptable or natural in Indonesian. Similarly, he or she should understand a translation strategy, mainly translating an adjective phrase that may consist of a number of words in which it is very difficult to understand its meaning In Indonesia. Without this knowledge, he or she may produce an unreadable translation work. Finally, he or she should understand the subject matter of the text. By understanding this knowledge, the translator will be able to produce an equivalent translation work.

The problem statements of the study are that what is the accuracy of the adjective phrase translation of the textbook entitled *Inside the Kingdom by Carmen Bin Ladin and Its Translation into Kisah Hidupku di Arab Saudi*? What is the clearness of the adjective phrase translation of the textbook entitled *Inside the Kingdom by Carmen Bin Ladin and Its Translation into Kisah Hidupku di Arab Saudi*? What is the naturalness of the adjective phrase translation of the textbook entitled *Inside the Kingdom by Carmen Bin Ladin and Its Translation into Kisah Hidupku di Arab Saudi*?

The objectives of this research paper are that describing the accuracy, clearness, and naturalness of the adjective phrase translation of the textbook entitled *Inside the Kingdom by Carmen Bin Ladin and Its Translation into Kisah Hidupku di Arab Saudi*.

The study limited to the analysis of adjective phrase translation of the textbook entitled *Inside the Kingdom by Carmen Bin Ladin and Its Translation into Kisah Hidupku di Arab Saudi*. Therefore, the researcher merely focuses on three translation criteria for examining whether the adjective phrases are accuracy, clearness, and naturalness in Indonesian as a target language.

2. Research Method

The type of this research is qualitative-descriptive. It used to identify and describe the *accuracy*, *clearness*, and *naturalness* of English adjective phrase translations into Indonesian language. In this research, a researcher will explore them more carefully to make a decision in whether the adjective phrase translations is *accuracy*, *clearness*, and *naturalness* or meet the three criteria.

The object of this research is the adjective phrases. They are adapted a textbook entitled *Inside the Kingdom by Carmen Bin Ladin and Its Translation into Kisah Hidupku di Arab Saudi*. English sentences containing adjective phrase and their translations in Indonesian Adjective phrase.

In this research, the data are all the sentences which contain the English adjective phrases and their translations in Indonesian consist of 86 data. The English adjective phrases are compared with their translations in Indonesian to determine whether the adjective phrase translations could be classified into *accuracy*,

clearness, and *naturalness* or meet the three criteria. The data source is a textbook entitled *Inside the Kingdom by Carmen Bin Ladin* and its translation text *Kisah Hidupku di Arab Saudi*. The source text was published by Warner Books in 2004. It consists of 19 chapters and 205 pages. The target text was published Pustaka Alvabet in 2006. It consists of 257 pages. The data of the research are all the sentences containing adjective phrases and their translations in Indonesian.

A method of collecting data in this research is a content analysis. In the method, a researcher takes a sequence of steps that reciting the whole textbook entitled *Inside the Kingdom* and its translation, identifying all the adjective phrases and their translations, comparing the adjective phrases with their translations to determine whether they are *accuracy*, *clearness*, and *naturalness* or meet the three criteria, coding the data. In this final phase, coding and classifying each datum.

In the research, a research used an interactive model as suggested by Miles and Huberman (in Sutopo, 2002: 94). This model includes data reduction, data display, and conclusion/verification.

3. Finding and Discussion

a. Finding

The following is an analysis of adjective phrase translations, including three criteria: accurate (equivalent), readable (clear), and natural (acceptable). The accurate translations mean that they are equivalent with the original or source text; the readable translations mean that they can be understood by a reader; and the natural ones mean that they can be normal in the target language (Indonesian).

a. Accurate Translation

The following are some examples of the accurate translation.

SL: *I was enjoying leisurely drive **from Lausanne to Geneva** with my eldest daughter, Wafah, when one **of my closest friends**, who was working in New York, called me on my cell phone (p. 1).*

TL: *Aku sedang di belakang kemudi kendaraanku bersama putri tertuaku , Wafah, menikmati asyiknya menyusuri jalan-jalan dari **Lausanne menuju Jenewa**, saat seorang **sahabat karibku** menelepon ke telpon genggamku (p. 1).*

The adjective phrase ***from Lausanne to Geneva*** in the sentence is to modify the word *drive*. The phrase ***from Lausanne to Geneva*** is translated into ***dari Lausanne***

menuju Jenewa. This translation is said to be accurate. The translator can hold its meaning into target language (Indonesian). It seems that he understand a message of the text in both English and Indonesian. Similarly, the adjective phrase *of my closest friends* translated into *sahabat karibku* is equivalent. It indicates that the translator is not difficult to transfer a message of the original language into target one.

SL: *One of the students in my English class was a Saudi named Abdelatif* (p. 26).

TL: *Salah seorang pelajar di dalam kelas bahasa Inggris adalah seorang yang berasal dari Arab Saudi bernama Abdullatif* (p. 32).

The adjective phrase *in my English class* translated into *di dalam kelas bahasa Inggris* is accurate. It means that the translator understands a message of the text in the two languages.

SL : *A part from the sand, which covered the roads with a soft, dusty carpet, the only colors that stood out were black and white* (p. 39).

TL : *Selain dari butiran pasir halus yang menyelimuti jalan-jalan dengan karpet halus dan berdebu, warna yang tampak hanyalah hitam dan putih* (p. 47).

As a modifier of the word *roads*, the adjective phrase *with a soft, dusty carpet* translated into *dengan karpet halus dan berdebu* is accurate to the message of the original language. It is assumed that the translator can understand the strategy of translation.

SL : *The Sheikh had mind like fire for figures, though he couldn't read or write* (p. 64).

TL : *Sang Syekh sangat ahli dalam hal hitung-menghitung meskipun ia tidak mengenal baca-tulis* (p. 76).

As a modifier of the phrase noun *mind like fire*, the adjective phrase *for figures* translated into *dalam hal hitung-menghitung* is accurate to the original text. It can be said that the translator can understand a meaning of the text. So, he is not difficult to transfer it to the target language.

The following are some of the inaccurate translation data.

SL : *It the days that followed the attack on the World Trade Center, our lives revolved around the TV news bulletins* (p. 5).

TL : *Dalam beberapa hari setelah terjadinya serangan atas gedung World Trade Center, hidup kami hanya berkutat di sekitar liputan berita televisi* (p. 6).

The phrase *on the World Trade Center* that modifies the noun *attack* is translated into target language (Indonesian) *atas gedung World Trade Center*. This translation is inaccurate. It must be translated into *Pusat Perdamaian Dunia*.

SL: *To this day I can see my mother emerging with my little sister in her arms, fully clothed, water streaming **from her dress**, but nonetheless still beautiful* (p. 12).

TL: *Sampai sekarang aku masih ingat dengan jelas saat ibuku muncul dari kolam renang bersama adikku di tangannya, mengenakan pakaian lengkap. Air menetes **dari ujung bajunya**, namun ia masih tetap terlihat cantik* (p. 15).

The adjective phrase **from her dress** that modifies the noun **rule** is translated into target language (Indonesian) **dari ujung bajunya**. This translation is inaccurate in Indonesian. It must be translated into **ujung lengan bajunya** in target language.

SL: *And she was so eager to have a man **in the family** again* (p. 30)

TL: *Dan ibuku sangat mendambakan hadirnya sosok pria **dalam keluargaku*** (p. 36)

The adjective phrase **in his family** that modifies the noun **man** is translated into target language (Indonesian) **dalam keluargaku**. This translation is inaccurate in Indonesian because its meaning is not the same as English. It must be translated into **dalam keluarga**.

b. Clear Translation

SL: *Yeslam began involving me **in his private life**, introduction me **to his extended family*** (p. 20).

TL: *Yeslam mulai melibatkanku **dalam kehidupan pribadinya**, mengenalkanku **kepada keluarga besarnya*** (p. 24).

Two adjective phrase translations are clear. The translator can transfer it to Indonesian by using an easily readable language. It indicates that he understands who the readers of the text are.

SL : *I never saw Fawzia read a book, or heard her talk **about studies*** (p. 60).

TL : *Aku tidak pernah melihat fauzia membaca buku atau mendengar ia berbicara **tentang kuliahnya*** (p. 73).

The translation can easily be understood. The gain of the word **-nya** in Indonesian is merely intended to emphasize a possessive. The translator can inform their meaning in Indonesian by using a clear language.

The following are some of the unclear translation data.

SL : *Their fearsome father would ask them if they had prayed, or ask them to recite the Koran, and reward them **with coin or a pat*** (p. 66).

TL : *Ayah mereka yang menakutkan akan menanyakan apakah mereka telah mengerjakan salat, atau menyuruh mereka untuk ,membaca Al Qur'an, kemudian menghadiahinya mereka **koin atau sekedar tepukan di punggung atau usapan di kepala*** (p. 79).

The word *coin* translated into *koin* is unclear. It must be translated into *uang* in Indonesian because Indonesian has its own equivalency, *uang*.

SL : *After many years of living in Saudi Arabia I learned that in addition to maintaining wives and divorced wives, Sheikh Mohamed sometimes chose to establish contracts with semi wives* (p. 68).

TL : *Setelah bertahun-tahun tinggal di Arab Saudi, aku mengetahui bahwa selain dari memelihara para istrinya dan mantan-mantan istrinya, syekh Muhammad terkadang juga memilih menjalin kontrak dengan para semi-istri* (p. 82).

The translation of the word *semi* is very unclear. It should be translated into *mantan* so the readers will be easier to understand its meaning in Indonesian.

c. Natural Translation

The following are some of the natural translation data.

SL : *One time when I was seven or eight, my mother gave a party in grandmother's house in Iran* (p. 11).

TL : *Suatu hari saat usiaku menginjak tujuh atau delapan tahun, ibuku menyelenggarakan pesta di rumah nenekku di Iran* (p. 14).

The phrase translation is natural in Indonesian. There is a shift of the phrase grammatical structure between the two languages, English and Indonesian. The shift must be done because of the rule of the Indonesian grammatical structure.

SL : *As I grew into adulthood, I found myself in moral turmoil, handicapped by the contradictions in my upbringing and personality* (p. 16).

TL : *Ketika aku beranjak dewasa, aku mengalami guncangan moral, merasa tak berdaya dikarenakan kontradiksi dalam latar belakang dan kepribadianku* (p. 19).

The adjective phrase translation is natural in the target language although there is a shift of grammatical structure. It is due to the difference in the grammatical structures of the two languages.

SL : *I saw my father in a different light* (p. 19).

TL : *Aku melihat ayahku dalam gambaran yang berbeda* (p. 23).

The translation is natural in the target although there is a shift of structural pattern. The shift is because of the rule different from the English structural pattern.

The following are some of the unnatural translation data.

SL : *It never occurred to me that Osama was plotting an assault on the heart of New York* (p. 5).

TL : *Tidak pernah terlintas dalam pikiranku kalau Osama merencanakan penyerangan terhadap jantung kota New York* (p. 6).

The adjective phrase *on the heart of New York* that modifies the noun *job* is translated into target language (Indonesian) *terhadap jantung kota New York*. This

translation is unnatural because in the context the use of the word *terhadap* is inappropriate.

SL: *Driving thought Jeddah, staring from behind the tinted windows of the Mercedes, I watched a roadside scene **from another millennium*** (p. 38).

TL: *Menyusuri jalan menuju Jeddah, memandang keluar dari balik kaca jendela mobil mercedes yang berwarna, aku menyaksikan pemandangan di tepi jalan **dari millennium yang berbeda*** (p. 47).

The phrase translation is unacceptable in Indonesia. The translation must be into *milenium*.

SL : *Many **of the family's wives and daughters*** (p. 97).

TL : *Banyak **istri-istri dan anak-anak perempuan dalam keluarga*** (p. 118).

The phrase translation is unnatural in Indonesia. The translation must be into *banyak istri dan anak perempuan dalam keluarga*.

3. Discussion

After analyzing the adjective phrase translations, including the criteria of accuracy (equivalency), clearness (readability), and naturalness (acceptability), it can be discussed the following findings.

In translating the adjective phrases in the sentences, the researcher finds the equivalent or accurate translations such as *from Lausanne to Geneva, of my closest friends, and in my English class* translated into *dari Lausanne menuju Jenewa, sahabat karibku, and di dalam kelas bahasa Inggris* respectively. It is very clear that the accuracy of the translation is one of the criteria or a main priority taken by the translator to transfer the original text to the target (Indonesian) text. In other words, the meaning of the translation text is the same as that of the source language.

Similarly, the accurate of the adjective phrase translation can be found in these phrases such as *from seeing anything that was there, with a soft, dusty carpet, for figures, and with the Saudi royal family* into *untuk melihat segala sesuatunya yang ada di sana, dengan karpet halus dan berdebu, dalam hal hitung-menghitung, and dengan keluarga kerajaan Saudi* respectively. It seems that the accuracy of the translation refers to a process of translation, particularly consisting of analysis and transfer. In the analysis stage, the translator analyzes a subject matter of the text to find the meanings of the accurate words in the context. It seems that such a stage

has been taken by the translator. The capacity of finding these words is actually an easy job for a translator. Perhaps, he or she must be literate in a subject matter, knowledge, experience, or even something useful outside the text.

In the transfer stage, it appears that the translator totally changes the messages of the English adjective phrases into Indonesian. The translator may not be difficult to transfer the message to Indonesian because he understands the context of the text in which it determines the meaning of the text. Without this knowledge, therefore, it is very difficult to find the accurate translation.

In terms of the readability or clearness of the adjective phrases translation, the researcher finds such phrases in the sentences as *in his private life*, *to his extended family*, and *about studies dalam kehidupan pribadinya*, *kepada keluarga besarnya*, and *tentang kuliahnya* respectively. The adjective phrase translations are easy to understand by readers. In other words, they are not difficult to understand the message or meaning of the translation text. It indicates that the translator is fluent in a translation theory where a translator does not only transfer a meaning of the text to a target language but also results in a translation work that is easy to understand by readers. So, it could be said that the second criteria of the translation work is readable.

Referring to the naturalness or acceptability of the adjective phrase translations, the researcher finds those translated into Indonesian naturally. The acceptability of the translation work can be said as the third criteria. It states that a source language's grammatical structure is tendentiously different from another language. Such a difference must be essential to think about so that a translation work will not be a 'strange' grammatical structure in a target language.

The researcher can find such acceptable or natural adjective phrase translations in the sentences as *in grandmother's house in Iran*, *in moral turmoil*, and *in a different light* into *di rumah nenekku di Iran*, *guncangan moral*, and *dalam gambaran yang berbeda* respectively. It appears that the translator understands the grammatical structure difference between English (source language) and (Indonesian language). In the rule of the English grammar, for example, to indicate a possession of the object or thing, we can use –'s, but it does not apply in Indonesian. Thus, the grandmother's house can be translated into *rumah nenek*.

Also, the translator understands a phrase structure between English and Indonesian. In translating the English phrase *moral turmoil* where it has a pattern: modifier (*moral*) + head (*turmoil*), for example, he transfers it in a different pattern in Indonesian into: head (*guncangan*) + modifier (*moral*). It must be done by him so the phrase pattern is acceptable in or is not “strange” in Indonesian.

Similarly, the translator transfers the phrase *different light* in the pattern: modifier (*different*) + head (*light*) to Indonesian into the pattern: head (*gambaran*) + modifier (*berbeda*). Therefore, he is largely literate in the difference.

In writing a name of the country, the translator understands the use of a capital letter. Both English and Indonesian, in general, use a capital letter to write an early letter for a name of the country. He understands the similarity; so, in translating the word *Iran* where the letter “I” is a capital letter, he can transfer it to Indonesian by using the same letter as in English text or he does not change it to Indonesian at all.

Nevertheless, the researcher also finds a few of the inaccurate, unreadable, and unnatural adjective phrase translations. The inaccuracies of the phrase translation cause their meaning not to be the same as the original (English) text.

The researcher can find such inaccurate adjective phrase translations in the sentences as *with his brothers* and *from one of the most deprived regions on earth-the Hadramat, in Yemen* into *dengan saudara-saudara laki-lakinya yang lain* and *dari salah satu daerah yang miskin di atas bumi, Hadramat di Yaman* respectively. The gain of the word *yang lain* in the Indonesian phrase makes this translation inaccurate. The translator does not also translate the word *most* that really means *paling* in Indonesian.

Similarly, the translator does not translate the phrase *World Trade Center* whereas it actually has an Indonesian equivalency, *Pusat Perdagangan Dunia*. The phrase translation *from her dress* into *dari ujung bajunya* is inaccurate; it must be into *dari ujung lengan bajunya*. The phrase *in his family* translated into *keluargaku* is not accurate. The possessive adjective *his* must be translated into *keluarganya*.

Based on the description above, it can be said that the inaccurate adjective phrase translations cause their meanings or messages not to be able to completely be transferred to Indonesian. Similarly, the untranslatability of the adjective phrases into Indonesian means that there is no activity in a translation process because they

have their Indonesian equivalency. Therefore, both their meanings are not equivalent to English (source language).

As regard of the unclearness of the adjective phrase translations, the researcher finds a few of the unreadable. In other words, this term refers to a readability level where a translation work is difficult to understand by readers or audiences.

The translation of the word *coin* in the phrase *a coin or a pat* into *koin* should be into *uang*. It is difficult to understand because it is not common for the readers. It seems that the translator does not translate it into Indonesia but he only changes in spelling although he refers to the rule of the adaption to a change in a foreign word borrowing.

The translation of the word *semi* in the phrase *semi wives* into *semi* is not easy to understand by readers or audiences. It should be into *mantan* in Indonesian. For the Indonesian people, the term *mantan* has been a common word in a daily communication.

Referring to the description of the unreadable adjective phrase translations above, it can be said that the translator should think about readers or audiences of the translation works. It is greatly useful for them to understand about what the meaning or message really means.

Finally, in terms of the unnaturalness or unacceptability of the adjective phrase translation, the researcher finds some of the unnatural translation. The translation of the word *on* in the phrase *on the heart of New York* into *terhadap* in Indonesian is natural. The use of the preposition *terhadap* in this text is unacceptable. It should be 'deleted.'

The translation of the word *millennium* in the phrase *from another millennium* is unacceptable in Indonesian. Based on the rule of the adaptation to a change in a foreign word borrowing, it should be *milenium*, not double *l* and *n*.

The translator should not translate the word *wives* and *daughters* in the phrase *of the family's wives and daughters* into *istri-istri* and *anak-anak*. It should be into *istri* and *anak* because the word has been preceded by quantitative adjective *banyak* that refers to plural meaning in Indonesian.

4. Conclusion

Referring to the problems statements of the accuracy (equivalency), clearness (readability), and naturalness (acceptability) of the adjective phrase translations in *Inside the Kingdom* and Its Translation *Kisah Hidupku di Arab Saudi*, it could be concluded that from the total 86 data. First, there are 68 data or 75, 58% belong to accurate and there 21 data or 24, 42% belong to inaccurate. Second, there are 71 data or 82, 56% belong to clear and 15 data or 17, 44% belong to unclear. And third, there are 79 data or 91, 86% belong to natural and 7 data or 8, 14% belong to unnatural. The translator can essentially transfer the meanings or message of the phrases to Indonesian (target language). In other words, he can translate the meanings into Indonesian accurately, clearly, and naturally. Nevertheless, the researcher finds a few of the inaccurate, unreadable, and unnatural translations. The inaccuracies are greatly due to the translator's understanding of the context in the whole text. He does not understand all of the words that are used to construct the text. The unclearness of the adjective phrases translations is highly related to the translator's confidence in the readers of the translation work. The researcher assumes that the translator trusts the readers' capacity or ability to understand the meanings or message of the translation text. The unacceptability of the phrase translations is seemingly because of the translator's knowledge of the rule to borrow the foreign words that must actually be adapted to a spelling change. Thus, it seems that he does not have more knowledge of understanding *Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia yang Disempurnakan* (A General Guide for Completed-Indonesian Spelling).

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